

Safe use of opioids national collaborative

Lakes DHB



Aim

Primary Aim:

To reduce the incidence of constipation related to opioid use in orthopaedic inpatients by 50% by June 2016.

Secondary Aim:

We aim to reduce the overall harm related to opioid use in orthopaedic inpatients by 25% by June 2016.

Reduction in opioid-related harm – 9 June 2015

PRIMARY DRIVERS

Processes, rules of conduct, structure

Diet

Mobility

Opioid use

Other medicines

SECONDARY DRIVERS

Components, activities

1. Fluid intake
2. Access to & consumption of high fibre foods
3. Patient education
4. Comorbidities

1. Encourage/motivate patients
2. Side effects from medications including opioids
3. Physical assistance required (physio)
4. Patient/staff education
5. Anaesthesia choices

1. Chronic use pre-admission
2. Acute pain
3. Preferred prescribing culture (leadership and engagement)
4. Anaesthesia choices

1. Anti-emetics - Ondansetron
2. Anti-psychotics/anti-depressants
3. Any other medicines contributing to constipation
4. Laxatives

Change ideas

- Kiwicrush/prunes on breakfast trays
- Pre-admission education for electives (currently encouraged to bring in prunes and a bottle of water) – ERAS
- Actively monitoring side effects and pain levels
- Use LA based nerve blocks "What can we learn from ERAS for acute patients?"
- Pain level monitoring to more actively influence pain relief given.
- Prescribe NSAID if possible
Structured process/guidelines expectations for ladder of analgesia.
- Provide patients with the information re different pain relief options and their side effects.
- Anti-emetics stickers with Ondansetron as 3rd line to reduce its use
- Co-prescribe laxatives with opioids
- Consider prescribing laxatives as regular particularly if on other constipating drugs.
- Regular bowel monitoring
- Gauge patient understanding and preferences re prevention of constipation
- Staff education/leadership

AIM

The aim is to reduce opioid related constipation in orthopaedic inpatients by 50% by June 2016.





Safe use of opioid collaborative - Data Collection Plan

	Measure	Type of measure	Operational definition	Data Source(s)	What	Where	How	When	Who
	Name of measure	(Outcome, Process, Balancing)	Formula, definition of words used in measure	What is the source of data? (GTT, Audit)	What are we going to collect?	Area of data collection?	How will the data be collected?	When will the data be collected, frequency?	Who will collect the data?
1	Rate of patient reported opioid related harms per 100 patients in the target group.	Secondary outcome	<i>Numerator:</i> Total opioid related harms in subgroup <i>Denominator:</i> Number patients in subgroup All harms included in this measure	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen
2	% of patients receiving opioids who experience constipation during their admission	Outcome	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of patients who experience constipation <i>Denominator:</i> Number of patients in subgroup Constipation = BNO ≥3 days	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen
3	The % patients with bowel monitoring documented once a shift on the EWS	Process	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of patients for whom bowel motions are recorded <i>Denominator:</i> Number of patients in subgroup	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen
4	The % of patients for whom there was insufficient information in the notes to determine constipation	Process	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of patients for whom there was insufficient information in the notes to determine constipation <i>Denominator:</i> Number of patients in subgroup	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen
5	The % of patients treated with opioids who receive Kiwicrush	Process	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of patients who receive Kiwicrush <i>Denominator:</i> Number of patients in subgroup	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen
6	The % of patients receiving prophylactic laxatives	Process	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of patients who receive prophylactic medicated laxatives <i>Denominator:</i> Number of patients in subgroup	Audit/patient interview	5 patients (LOS ≥3 days) reviewed per week (may be collated into fortnightly subgroups)	Orthopaedic Unit	Manual audit/ interview	Weekly	Weekly roster. Data collection to be shared by Charlotte, Ulrike, Maria & Kharen

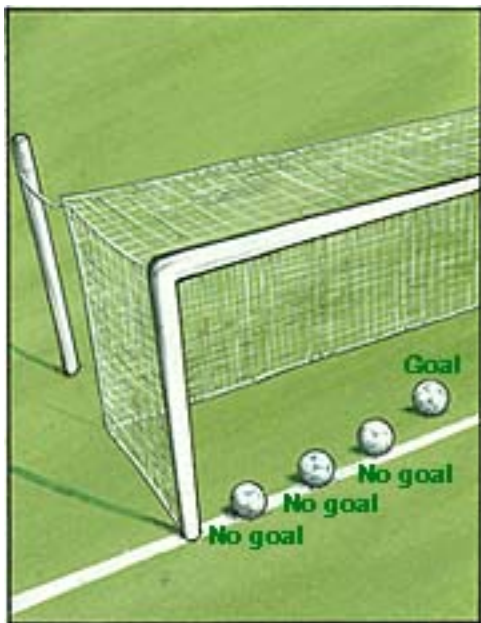
Measurement

- Having a plan is useful – keeps us on track
- Drives identification of the need for good operational definitions and the redefinition of these at times.

Remember this?



Redefining the operational definition of a goal



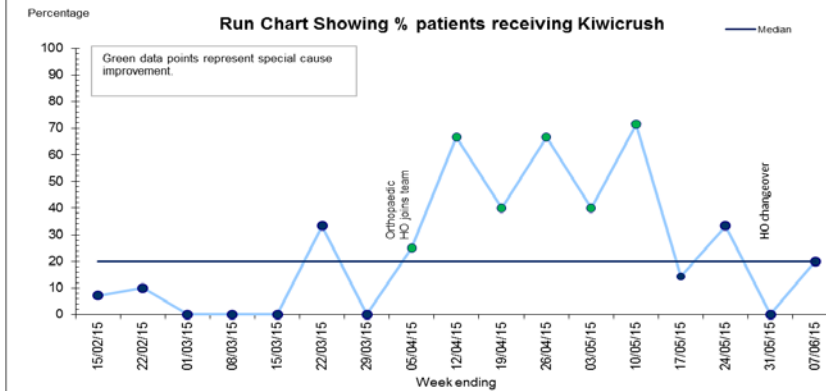
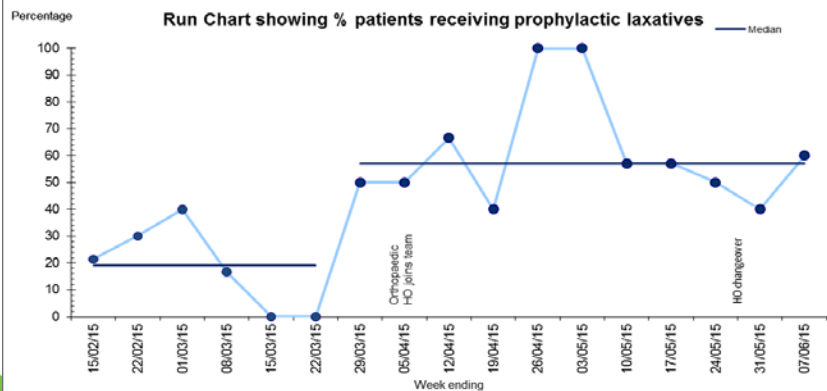
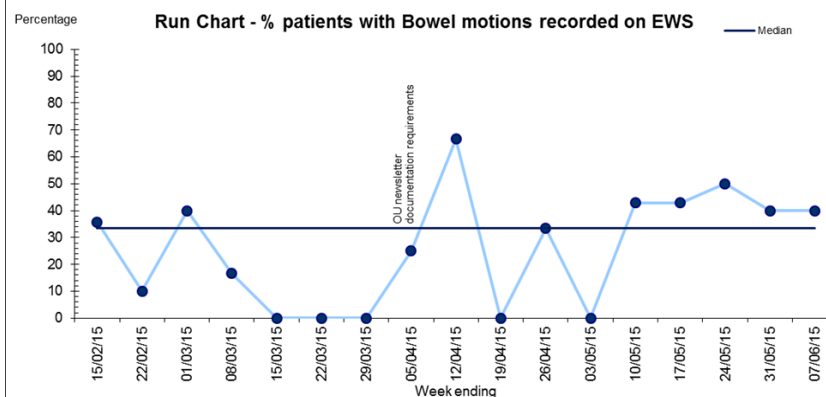
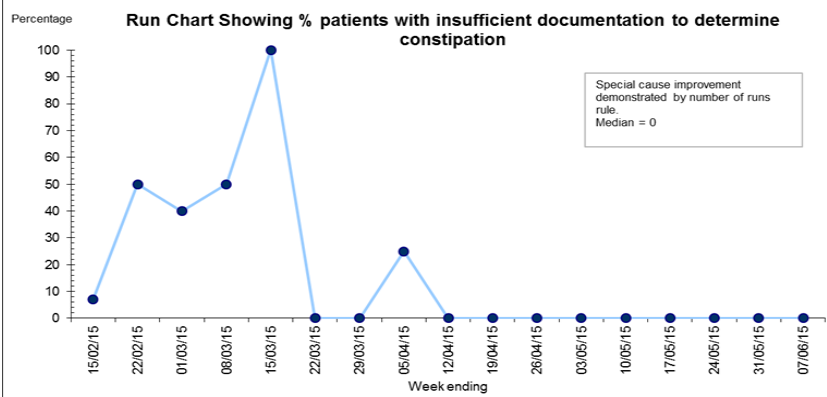
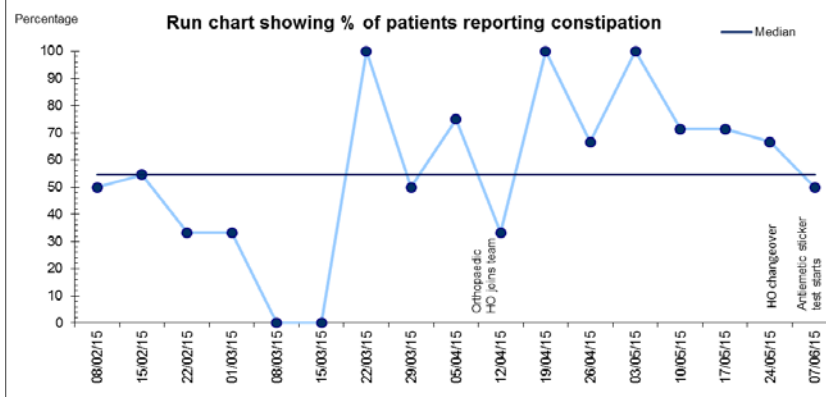
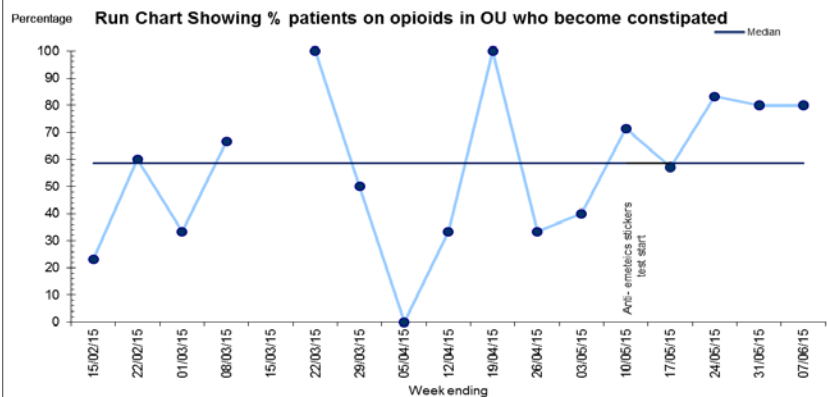
The ball has to be completely past the post/crossbar in the same way that the ball cannot be touching the line.

Goal or no goal?



Challenges

- Multiple iterations of the audit and patient interview tools to achieve the data we wanted
- Resourcing of data collection
- Added process measures around documentation
- Issue with balance measure being able to be graphed



Patients' preferred laxative therapy



Themes from patients' comments



Questions?

